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spores about $\frac{1}{80} - \frac{1}{325}$ of an inch in diameter. The male and female fronds often grow together. The male frond is much narrower, of an amber brown, with a stipe-like base and with spike-like lobes, and is a most beautiful object under the lens. When crowded the female fronds also have a substipitate base and leaf-like lobes, very much as in *Fossombronia*.

Sphærocarpus Texanus, *n. sp.*—A *Sph. Michelii* distinguitur fronde minore, involucri apice minus obtuso, sporis fere dimidio minoribus, etc.—Texas, 1849.—*C. Wright*.

Coccus about $\frac{1}{400}$ of an inch in diameter (smaller than a single spore of *S. Donnellii*). Involucre and lobes of the frond slightly acuminate. Male frond not seen. *S. Michelii* has the coccus about $\frac{1}{200} - \frac{1}{500}$ of an inch in diameter, not very distinctly lobed. Involucre and lobes of the frond obtuse or subtruncate.

Lejeunia Jamesii, *n. sp.*—Muscicola; caule vix lineam longo vage ramoso repente, foliis ovatis acutiusculis planiusculis integerrimis, cellulis haud convexis sed dorso longiuscule papillois, lobulo majusculo inflato subnullove, perianthio—.

On the leaves of *Neckera glabella*.—Mexico.—*James*.

A very minute species, the leaves less than the $\frac{1}{100}$ of an inch in length.

§ 160. **Publications.**—1. *Algæ Exsiccatae Americae Borealis: curantibus W. G. Farlow, C. L. Anderson, D. C. Eaton editæ. Fasc. I.* This fasciculus consists of fifty specimens, with nicely printed tickets, of North American Florideæ and Chlorosporeæ, or Red and Green Seaweeds. The edition consists of only thirty copies, of which about twenty are for presentation to the leading Phycologists of America and Europe, to certain Museums, etc., leaving ten copies for sale at \$8.00 per copy. The fasciculus includes many rare and very interesting species, as, for instance, *Dasya ramosissima*, from Key West, *D. plumosa*, California, *Nitophyllum violaceum*, California, *Lomentaria rosea*, Gay Head, *Cryptomenia crenulata*, Key West, *Farlowia compressa*, California, *Callithamnion dasyoides*, California, *Caulerpa*, several species from Key West, *Hormactis Farlowii*, Wood's Hole, etc. This fasc. is in smallish 4to; the next one will probably be in folio, with *Sargassa*, *Fuci*, *Laminariæ*, etc., and the price of it will be \$12.00. Other fasciculi are expected to follow at intervals, until the greater part of our marine Algæ have been distributed. Professor Farlow (*Harvard Univ., Cambridge, Mass.*) has charge of the distribution and sale of the copies.—2. *Botanical Contributions*, by Asa Gray. Proceedings of Am. Acad. Arts and Sci., Vol. XII. *Canotia holocantha*, Torr., Dr. Gray concludes to belong to the Rutaceæ. *Sympetaleia*, *nov. gen.*, is remarkable among Loasaceæ for the union of the petals, as the name implies. They are combined into a long tube, with the stamens borne in and below the throat. *Lemmonia*, a new Hydrophyll, is named after the energetic botanical explorer of the Sierra Nevada. *Echinosperrum Greenei*, is the type of a section *Echinoglochin*. *Echidnocarya*, with its character reconstructed, and with two species, is placed between Eritrichium and Antiphytum. *Leptoglossis*, subgenus *Brachyglossis*: the two species here given

are *L. Texana*, and *L. Coulteri*, the former has two names in Bot. Mex. Bound, *Nierembergia* (*Leploglossis*) *viscosa*, and *Browallia* (*Leptoglossis*) *Texana*. It was probably intended that the first should be cancelled.—3. *Quelques Points de Nomenclature Botanique*, par Alph. De Candolle and A. Cogniaux, from Bull. Soc. Roy. Bot. Belg. Vol. XV. 1876. "The father of the laws of Botanical Nomenclature, in answer to questions of M. Cogniaux, reminds him that the name of an author appended to an order, genus, or species on any sub-section, is there not as a matter of praise or censure, but as a simple reference to the fact, that the author cited, is the authority for the name or the combination of names. If, for example, he merely forms, or remodels a genus, without naming the species under it, whether old or new, he is only to be quoted as authority for the genus; but if he takes the species into view, he is authority for the combination, although he retain the old specific names. For instance, Bentham has reduced as many as thirty genera to the one head, *Peucedanum*. There might be among these discarded genera, three having a species *dissectum*, if Bentham applies this name to *Peucedanum*, it is plainly proper to quote *P. dissectum*, Benth., for that is the fact to be stated.—4. *Catalogue of Phanogamous and Acrogenous Plants*, found growing wild in Michigan, compiled by Elmore Palmer, M.D., Dexter, Washtenaw Co., Mich., 16 pages, of two columns, about 38 plants to a column, or about 1,000 species to the end of Lycopodiaceæ.—5. We have received from *Richter Lajos*, Budapest, Erzherzogin Maria Valerie Gasse, No. 1, Hungary, a duplicate copy of his very extensive exchange catalogue, the condition of which exchange were noted in our BULLETIN, Dec., 1876, § 134.—6. *Transactions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society*, 1877, Part I. Meetings and Discussions to the end of March. Full of interesting matter, Squash and Melon Culture, by J. W. Pierce, Fertilization and Cross Fertilization, by Prof. Goodall, etc.—7. *American Journal of Science and Arts*: The May No. has an article on the History of *Helianthus tuberosus*, by Drs. Trumbull and Gray. Dr. Trumbull's historical investigations seem to make it clear that it was obtained from the Canadian Indians, and corroborate Dr. Gray's conclusion that it is a cultivated *H. doronicoides*. Dr. Gray adds that he has for some years been convinced that the annual Sun-flower, *H. annuus*, said by Linnæus to come from Peru and Mexico, is the *H. lenticularis* of Deuglas, which again is probably only a larger form of *H. petiolaris* of Nuttall, natives of the western part of the Mississippi valley and of the plains, to and beyond the Rocky Mountains." According to Dr. Trumbull's citations from Sagard and Champlain, it was cultivated by the Huron Indians for the oil of its seeds, which they used as hair-oil. In the botanical notes, Dr. Gray proposes the terms *eutropic* and *antitropic* to express the direction of a twiner, the former meaning with the sun, the latter contrariwise. Those who possess Elliott's Botany will value the dates of publication ascertained in this and the January No. There is in this No. a very interesting notice of a paper in the Linnean Journal, by Bentham, on *Classification and Terminology in Monocotyledons*. In the June No. Dr. Gray has a notice of Beccari's *Organogenia dei fiori feminei del*

Gnetum Gnemon, the latter part of which we quote as of particular interest for its bearing on discussions of evolution and development. "In flowers so little differentiated as those of *Coniferae*, the distinction between ovular and carpellary envelopes may be really not cognizable because not yet actual, and so the question may be one of words; while in *Gnetaceae* an important advance is made, and the ground of a distinction between ovular, carpellary, and perianthial envelopes begins to appear. If this be so, a vexed question in classification may find a practical settlement. The cultivators of fossil botany, finding that Gymnosperms were far the earliest phænogamous plants, and that no angiospermous Dicotyledons have been detected until long after the appearance of Monocotyledons, almost universally treat the Gymnosperms as a primary division or class of the Vegetable Kingdom. They are seconded by the histologists or organogenists, who naturally make the most of those interesting points of structure which they have brought to view, and which approximate the Gymnosperms to the Vascular Cryptogams. But the question whether Gymnosperms are a part—the earliest and simplest part—of the great class of Dicotyledons, or whether they constitute an independent class or primary group, must be determined by broad and general considerations of the whole structure. Now the transition from *Gnetaceae* to Angiospermous Dicotyledons is obvious and apparently real. If no transitions are extant between the Gymnosperms and Cryptogams, and if—as is clear—the former are truly Dicotyledonous and exogenous in structure, and have greater affinity with the Angiospermous Dicotyledons than they have with the Monocotyledons, then the taxonomist would appear to have good grounds for concluding that the proper division of the vegetable kingdom is, first into *Phanerogamia* and *Cryptogamia*; then the former into Monocotyledons and Dicotyledons, then these last into Gymnosperms and Angiosperms.—8. The *Botanical Gazette* continues well supplied with interesting communications from E. Hall, Garber, Coleman, Burgess and others. We have room only to call attention to the note in the May No., *On the use of Carbon Bisulphide in the preservation of plants*, from the Bulletin de la Societe Botanique de France. For those who have many plants to be kept free from insects this wholesale agent promises to be a great labor saver.

§ 161. ERRATA.—Although the proof of § 149 was submitted to the author, Capt. J. Donnell Smith's name was misprinted wherever it occurs; also p. 144, l. 1, should read, BRUCHIA DONNELLI; p. 144, l. 13 from the bottom, for "synœcous" read "parœcous".

§ 162. CHANGE OF RESIDENCE OF THE EDITOR.—Our correspondents will please take note that we have removed to 54, East 81st Street, New York, and that Money Orders will be conveniently made on Station K, New York.

Terms—One Dollar per annum beginning with the January number. For the *Botanical Directory* 30 cents. Supplement to *Directory*, 10 cents. Vols. I–V, with index, and photograph of Dr. Torrey, \$3.75. Copies of Constitution and By-Laws of the Club, 25 cents. Address, WM. H. LEGGETT, 54, East 81st Street, New York. Money Orders on Station K, P. O., N. Y. All subscriptions or orders filled only on receipt of the money.

The Club meets regularly the last Tuesday of the month in the Herbarium, Columbia College, at 7:30 P. M. Botanists are invited to attend. DR. THURBER, the President of the Club, may be found at 245 Broadway.